

the carapace and plastron. Plastron formed of the normal nine bones *, without persisting fontanelles.

XXIII.—*Descriptions of new South-American Characinoid Fishes.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

Curimatus hypostoma.

D. 11 (I. 10). A. 9 (I. 8). V. 9. L. lat. 49-52.
L. transv. $\frac{8}{8}$.

The height of the body equals or slightly exceeds the length of the head, and is contained four times in the total length (without caudal). Abdomen flattened in front of and behind the ventrals. Snout as long as the diameter of the eye, strongly projecting beyond the mouth, flattened inferiorly; the diameter of the eye is contained thrice and one third to thrice and two thirds in the length of the head; a much developed adipose eyelid in front and behind. Caudal fin deeply forked, a little longer than the head. The height of the dorsal is a little less than the length of the head; its origin is midway between the end of the snout and the adipose fin, corresponding to the tenth to twelfth scale of the lateral line. Extremity of pectorals separated from base of ventrals by a length of three or four scales; ventrals not reaching the vent. Scales with their entire margin conspicuously serrated. Uniform silvery, back darker and with bluish reflections; lower caudal rays darker.

Total length 120 millim.

Four specimens; from the Ucayali River, collected by Mr. W. Davis; presented by Messrs. Veitch.

Allied to *C. asper*, Gthr., and *C. trachystethus*, Cope; but the body is much less elevated in this species, which even surpasses *C. albula*, Gthr., in the strongly projecting snout.

Tetragonopterus Iheringii.

D. 2/8. A. 3/16-18. L. lat. 35-37. L. transv. $\frac{5-5\frac{1}{2}}{3-4}$.

Lateral line complete. The greatest depth of the body is contained twice and two thirds to thrice in the total length

* I think it may be taken for granted that there are no intersternals, and that the triangular shield represented on pl. iii. is merely part of the marginal, the plastron having been sawed off.

(without caudal), the length of the head four times to four times and one third. The diameter of the eye exceeds the length of the snout and equals the width of the interorbital space; no well-developed adipose eyelid. The maxillary extends beyond the anterior margin of the eye. The vertical from the origin of the dorsal fin falls behind the root of the ventrals, and the origin of the anal behind the last dorsal ray; the pectoral reaches the root of the ventrals, or not quite so far. A blackish spot behind the shoulder; a silvery lateral band, turning to black on the tail; dorsal, anal, and caudal fins finely speckled with black.

Total length 88 millim.

This species resembles much in coloration and proportions the young *T. rutilus*, Jen., from which it is easily distinguished by the number of dorsal and anal rays and the larger scales.

Fifteen specimens, from San Lorenzo, Rio Grande do Sul; collected by Dr. v. Ihering.

Tetragonopterus Luetkenii.

D. 2/9. A. 3/21-22. L. lat. 33-35. L. transv. 10-11.

Lateral line not continued to the tail, extending on from ten to sixteen scales. The greatest depth of the body is contained twice and one third to twice and a half in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head four times. The diameter of the eye exceeds the length of the snout and is less than the width of the interorbital space; no well-developed adipose eyelid. The maxillary extends to or somewhat beyond the anterior margin of the eye. The vertical from the origin of the dorsal fin falls behind the root of the ventrals, and the origin of the anal just below or slightly behind the last dorsal ray; the pectoral reaches the root of the ventrals. A round black spot behind the shoulder and another on the base of the caudal, the median rays of which are black; a silvery lateral band; dorsal and anal fins finely speckled with black.

Total length 85 millim.

Four adult and three young specimens from San Lorenzo, Rio Grande do Sul; collected by Dr. v. Ihering.

Three other species, from the province Rio Grande do Sul, were sent by Dr. v. Ihering. I refer them to *T. maculatus*, L. (= *microstoma*, Hensel, nec Günth.), *T. rutilus*, Jen., and

T. obscurus, Hens. The following synopsis is made from the specimens transmitted by the above-named gentleman:—

I. Lateral line continued to the tail.

A. Dorsal with nine branched rays.

Depth of the body not more than twice and a half in the total length (without caudal); 22 to 28 branched rays in the anal; scales $\frac{34-37}{7}$ *maculatus*.

Depth of the body more than twice and a half in the total length; diameter of the eye much greater than the length of the snout; 19 to 24 branched rays in the anal; scales $\frac{36-39}{5}$ *rutilus*.

Depth of the body thrice in the total length; diameter of the eye not exceeding the length of the snout; 19 branched rays in the anal; scales $\frac{38}{4}$ *obscurus*.

B. Dorsal with eight branched rays; anal with sixteen to eighteen.

Depth of the body more than twice and a half in the total length (without caudal); scales $\frac{5-5\frac{1}{2}}{3-4}$ *Itheringi*.

II. Lateral line not continued to the tail.

Dorsal with nine branched rays; anal with twenty-one or twenty-two; depth of the body not more than twice and a half in the total length (without caudal); scales $\frac{33-35}{4}$ *Luetchenii*.

XXIV.—Notes on some Species of Inland Mollusca.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Arion ater, L.

The distribution of the colour-varieties of this species is peculiar: a bright brick-red form (var. *rubra*, Moq.-Tand. 1855) appears to be prevalent in Belgium, though, so far as is at present known, it does not occur in Britain. My brother found it commonly at Brussels, and last year the Hon. Miss M. C. E. Leigh sent me specimens from Spa, together with the variety *Draparnaldi*, Moq., and *Arion subfuscus*, Drap. It is generally supposed that the red forms of *Arion* are developed in dry situations, while the darker or black varieties inhabit damp and marshy spots; and this seems to have been